

## A CAPITAL CROWD.

The Bankers of Missouri in Convention in This City.

Mayor Stevens' Felicitous Address of Welcome—Eloquent Response by President Robert L. McElhany of Springfield.

A Gavel Presentation—The City in Gay Attire—The Grand Reception To-Night—"Fractional Currency"—List of the Delegates Present.

Not only by bright bunting, flying flags, sweet strains of music and illuminated arches spanning the beautiful streets does Sedalia give welcome to the members of the Missouri Bankers' association, but in the hearts of her people is yet a more substantial greeting to this important and representative assemblage.

This association is composed of men of character, reputation and money. They represent all parts of the great state of Missouri—an empire in herself, glorious, free and grand.

The banker is the eastern part of the commonwealth, and he in the western and he in the northern and he in the southern leaves for a brief day or so his desk of labor and the cares of business behind, that he may enjoy the meeting of old friends and the formation of new ones.

More than this, the association has business of much interest and importance to transact, and the commingling of business and pleasure is one of the happy and commendable practices of American life.

These bankers have heard of the beauty and hospitality of Sedalia. They have read of how she sits a veritable queen upon the wheat-sown, corn-covered prairies, where are also blossoming fruit trees and all the accessories of a highly cultivated and prosperous people.

They had read and heard of the thrift and enterprise of Sedalia, and knew that they would see a city second to none in Missouri in the more solid characteristics of trade and traffic as well as in the beauty of her houses, well kept streets and public improvements of many kinds.

Sedalia, therefore, will exert herself to appear at her best, so that when these bankers, and ladies accompanying them return to their homes, after a brief sojourn here, they will be able to take with them remembrances of a city which is not only the pride of those who reside within her fair and busy limits, but of every Missouri who loves his native or adopted state.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The second annual convention of the Missouri Bankers association was called to order by President Robert L. McElhany, of Springfield, shortly after ten o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Fuller, pastor of the First Baptist church, offered an eloquent prayer.

The address of welcome was then delivered by Mayor E. W. Stevens. During my official career, said he, I have had the honor and pleasure of welcoming to Sedalia various kinds of public bodies and conventions, and I feel that this is one of the most important of any, considering that these gentlemen largely represent the moneyed interests of the state, and are consulted by financiers and others all over the country. And we hope to so favorably impress you that when you shall go away you will be able to act as an advertising medium for us.

When I came to Sedalia fourteen years ago I found it but a small place and insignificant as compared with what it is now. Since that time she has so grown and prospered as to be looked upon with pride and pleasure.

We are proud of our churches, our schools, our well-paved streets, our electric railway lines and many other attractions and improvements. The M. K. & T. railway company is now preparing to put up a fine round house, a large freight depot and machine shops here and our prospects are especially bright.

We also hope, said the speaker, that you will be so favorably impressed with our city that you will lend your influence in helping us to move the

state capital to Sedalia. This is undoubtedly the proper place for it and we do not propose to give up the fight.

In conclusion the mayor heartily welcomed the delegates and the ladies accompanying them, and tendered them the freedom of the city, saying: "There is nothing we are not willing to do to add to your comfort and enjoyment while you are our guests."

Mayor Stevens' speech was quite appropriate and felicitous and was received with enthusiastic applause.

## THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The president of the association, Mr. Robert L. McElhany, responded briefly and eloquently. He said, we have heard of Sedalia—of her beauty, her thrift, her central location, and of her brave men and charming daughters, and we have also heard of her hospitality and ability to entertain conventions. She is surrounded by the finest country and the best people the sun ever shone upon, but it Mayor Stevens should come down our way and breathe the bracing air of the Ozarks and see our beautiful city of Springfield, 1200 feet above where we now stand, he would readily conclude that there is the place for the capital not only of Missouri, but of the whole country.

I last saw Sedalia in 1866, said President McElhany, when there was hardly a permanent building here. The growth of your city since that time has been phenomenal, and this has been largely due to the efforts of your brave men, who have exerted their energies and invested their money.

President McElhany alluded to the organization of the association, and said that among its chief objects was the cultivation of friendships among one another and to take action toward successfully resisting unfriendly and deleterious legislation, so that the people of Missouri may know that such legislation affects their interests as well as those of the banker.

The address was highly interesting and was so happily and gracefully delivered as to win spontaneous and hearty applause.

## A JACK GAVEL.

A pleasant incident which followed the above proceedings, was the presentation to the president of a beautiful gavel, manufactured from jack or zinc from Jasper county mines by Mr. Robert Robyn, of Carthage. The gentleman was charmingly felicitous, and dilating upon the beauties and resources of Jasper county, and of the two cities of Carthage and Webb City, he grew humorously eloquent. Mr. Robyn closed his remarks by wishing that the ring of this gavel should sound at the next annual meeting within the hearing of every banker in Missouri who might then have become a member of the association.

President McElhany made a fitting and happy response and said that when he first got a glimpse of the gavel he thought it a piece of solid silver.

The convention, the above opening formalities having been indulged in, proceeded to business. The report of the secretary and treasurer, John Caro Russell, was read and was ordered received and filed.

Messrs. Hays, Taylor and Malcomb were appointed an auditing committee.

After an address—"Missouri as a field for investments"—by Frank P. Hays, cashier of the Schuyler county bank at Lancaster, the convention took a recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of an interesting paper—"County Collections"—by W. J. Anderson, cashier of the National bank of Kansas City.



JOHN CARO RUSSELL.

This was followed by a valuable paper—"Domestic Exchange"—by John Caro Russell, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis. It is given in full below:

## DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

It appears that domestic exchange is of several kinds. We have exchange in the shape of collections from city banks, that is banks at other reserve cities than our own sending to us for collections items on country points in our territory.

Some of our correspondents wish to

send us all the trash they can work off on us, and have it put to their credit giving us a little cash exchange or exchange for our point along with the bad. They wish to get as much interest on such balances as they can. It appears that in giving our correspondents credit for exchange of this class, half of their balances are fictitious balances, or balances created by our loaning them money, and if we pay them interest on their balances, say for instance if they have a balance of \$40,000, half of this balance will be fictitious, and we will thereby pay in-



R. L. McELHANY.

terest on twice as much as we really have in cash; say half of it will be uncollected, and half collected. If we were to pay 2 per cent on such a balance, we would be paying 4 per cent on the actual cash balance with us. This kind of account is very unprofitable to all banks, and they are seeing the point and are getting rid of such, or reducing them to a non-interest basis, and charging them for remittances of their balances as they call for them, or remitting for them, say twice a month. This class of out of town business is the kind that causes so much criticism of the banking business at present, and will have to be remedied as it is causing a great many collections to be sent in around about ways, in order to have them collected at par. One bank trying to load off its unprofitable or non-paying collections on other banks.

Another class of collections comes from country banks to us, say from small banks in the country. 95 per cent of the collections or exchange coming from those banks are cash items, to exchange on large points, such as cotton bills of lading exchange drafts for shipment of cattle, or collections on large banks. This class of business is very profitable as these collections can be sent direct to our correspondents, at large points and drawn against at our pleasure.

The difference between a country bank account, and a local depositor, is that the country bank account is more active than the local depositor's and it is customary to pay him interest on his balances.

Another class of exchange is given us by our wholesale merchants, who deposit checks from their country customers as cash, such items throwing the money of the banks into the country or in a direction where they cannot draw against such collections or cash items, and puts them in the same shape as collections, from our neighboring city banks, or banks at other reserve cities. This class of exchange is also not desirable. We are not seeking to make many more reciprocal accounts on the old basis, but are arranging to give and receive, to our correspondents, a business which will be mutual. The collection business is getting to be costly rather than a paying business.

Our proportion of foreign collections is not as large as formerly. The proportion of banks, who return reciprocal favors has been reduced of late, as the collection business has become a nuisance. The remuneration is not commensurate with the amount of work, and cost. There is very little charging on collections, and there is no bank making any great amount on collections at present.

A national clearing house we do not think the thing, as in our opinion it would not work. The existing clearing houses could not, under the circumstances, do work of this kind. We would suggest that this can be done only through banks at reserve cities transacting the business for their country correspondents and giving such facilities to other banks at large reserve cities as they can effect. The making of collections all over the country has gone too far, and is being by degrees cut down and brought into line. It must be brought to a paying basis. The banks which have done the large collection business over the country have come to grief. A great many of them have built up large deposits by doing a great deal of free business, but have had to pay so much for it that they either haven't made money or have become speculators in a vain at-

[Continued on third page.]

## BOB FORD KILLED.

JESSE JAMES' SLAYER SHOT DEAD AT CREEDE, COL.

AS HE SLEW SO HE WAS SLAIN.

Deputy Sheriff Kelly, Without Giving His Victim a Moment's Warning, Comes Up Behind Him and Blows a Load of Buckshot Full Into His Neck—Outgrowth of a Quarrel Over a Woman.

CREEDE, Col., June 9.—Bob Ford is dead—slain without warning as he slew Jesse James. Deputy Sheriff Watt Kelly shot him yesterday in his own dance house.

Last February in Pueblo Ford quarreled with Deputy Kelly, who is a killer and a bad man himself. It was over a woman. The two had hated each other ever since. Yesterday afternoon Kelly was seen lounging in the doorway of Ford's dance hall. A man, whom no one has seen since, approached and slipped a short double barreled shot gun into his hands.

Thus armed Kelly stepped into the dance hall. "Bob," he said, holding his weapon ready for action. Ford was standing with his back to Kelly scarcely five feet away. He turned and as he saw who had called him his hand went for his six shooter. But he had no chance on earth. Kelly had simply to raise his shotgun and let it go. Ford's hand never reached his revolver.

The shot gun, heavily loaded with buck shot, did frightful work at so short a range. Ten whole charges struck full in Ford's neck, tearing away wind pipe and jugular. The man died instantly.

Kelly walked quietly through the crowd that gathered and gave himself into custody of the sheriff. He will not talk about his deadly work.

## THE KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The Crime Committed by the Man Who Met Death at Creede.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Jesse James was killed by Bob Ford in his home in St. Joseph on April 3, 1882. Bob was a relative of Jesse, a second or third cousin. A few months before the killing one of the members of the James gang, Bill Ryan, was apprehended, tried and convicted. He was sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years. The capture and incarceration of Ryan at Jefferson City resulted in the breaking up of the gang at that time.

Dick Liddel, through his mistress, Mattie Collins, opened negotiations with Police Commissioner Craig and Chief Speers, of Kansas City, and Sheriff Timberlake of Clay county, which terminated in his surrender. He was promised immunity. Soon after his surrender he made a confession, implicating Frank and Jesse James and a number of others in the Pine Cat, Winston and Glendale robberies. While Dick Liddel was making his confession, Charley Ford, brother of Bob Ford, capitulated to Police Commissioner Craig, and was taken into the presence of Governor Crittenden. To his excellency he stated that he had been out in the "brush" with Frank and Jesse James, and had participated in some of the train robberies they were accused of having committed.

There were at that time rewards aggregating \$20,000 for each of the James boys. The rewards were offered by the railway companies whose trains had been held up and robbed, and by the state. After a few conversations with Governor Crittenden, Bob and Charley Ford agreed to meet Jesse James and remain with him until they could either capture or kill him. The house in which Jesse James lived with his wife and two children was upon a knoll in St. Joseph. It overlooked a considerable part of the city.

Bob and Charley Ford remained with Jesse James several days, but found no opportunity to capture him. Then they resolved to kill him. On the day of his death, for the first time in many years, Jesse James removed his revolvers, which were suspended from his hips from a belt around his waist. He stepped upon a chair to dust and hang a picture. As he did so the Fords stepped behind him with their revolvers in their hands. Bob Ford fired. The bullet entered Jesse James' skull at the base of the brain and he fell upon the floor and expired without uttering a word.

This is probably the final tragedy in the history of the famous James gang. Jesse James is dead and forgotten by many. Charley Ford fills a suicide's grave. Bob Ford murdered the followers dead in penitentiaries, scattered to the four winds; Frank James living as a peaceful citizen, visiting to-day in Jackson county.

—When the high school girl is given the subject for her graduation essay her first thought is how little there is to say about it.—Somerville Journal.

—"Least said soonest mended," said the doctor to the patient with a fractured jaw bone.—Washington Star.

—Tommy (inquiringly)—Mamma is this hair-oil in this bottle? Mamma—Mercy no! That's the muckilage. Tommy (nonchalantly)—I guess that is why I can't get my hat off.—Good News



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## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Daniel David, that the undersigned, assignee of his estate, will, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of July, 1892, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, at the office of Jackson & Montgomery, attorneys-at-law, Sedalia, Mo., a just and allow demands against the trust funds of said estate.  
T. W. CLONEY, Assignee.

Sedalia, Mo., May 28, 1892.

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## Eleventh International Convention.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Arrangements have been made by the Central Missouri Delegation, Y. P. S. C. E., for a special excursion train over the Missouri Pacific Railway for the Y. P. S. C. E. Eleventh International Convention to be held at New York City, July 7th to 11th, 1892. Special train will leave Sedalia July 4th, 12 o'clock midnight, reaching St. Louis the following morning, thence via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Washington, D. C., passing through the most picturesque mountain scenery east of the Rocky Mountains, and the beautiful valleys of the "Old Dominion," each: Washington, the National Capitol, at a reasonable hour in the afternoon, and where stop-over privileges will be granted both going and returning. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent, N. Y. & Terminal Lines, an extension will be made on final return limit to include August 15, 1892. Stop-overs will also be allowed within final limit of ticket for those who desire to visit the celebrated mountain resorts of Virginia. For full itinerary of the trip and further information regarding sleeping car accommodations, rates, etc., call on or address A. E. WELCH, Chairman Transportation Committee, Sedalia, Mo. 4-28-w-91

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